

30 October 1964

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State Department review completed



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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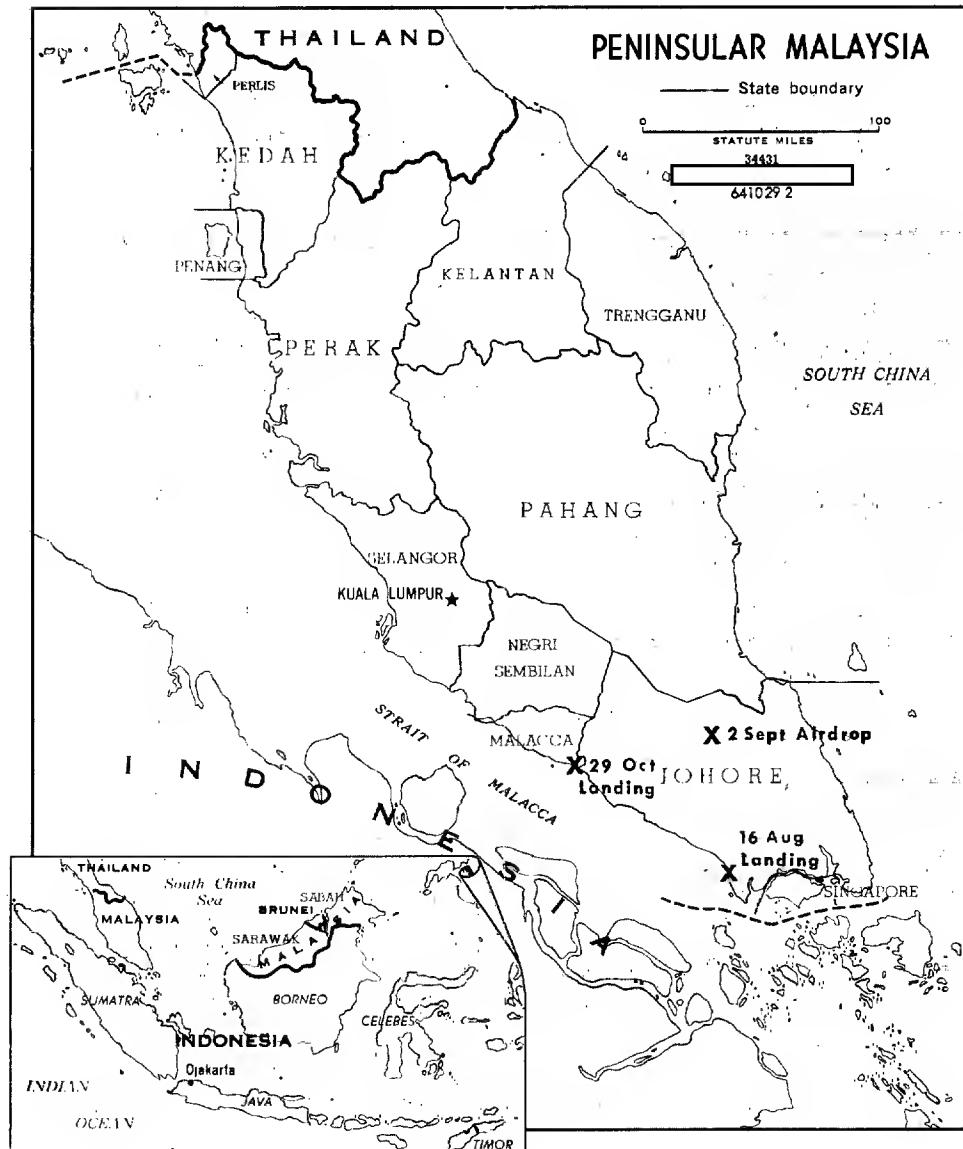
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Indonesia-Malaysia: A new Indonesian seaborne landing on peninsular Malaysia yesterday has diminished prospects for any new negotiations between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Approximately 60 uniformed Indonesian regular troops and volunteers in two groups landed on the west coast, about 90 miles south of Kuala Lumpur. Security forces have made contact with the infiltrators and according to press reports have captured 50 of them.

Only 24 of the 204 Indonesian invaders who took part in two previous attempts to infiltrate the Malaysian mainland in August and September remain at large.

This latest incursion follows a period during which Indonesia had sent out numerous feelers expressing a desire to negotiate [and had informed foreign contacts that it was calling off further infiltration operations against the Malayan Peninsula.]

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USSR-UN: [A Soviet official at the UN has stressed the need for avoiding a US-Soviet confrontation over Article 19 when the UN General Assembly convenes.]

[V. P. Suslov, currently assigned to a high-level position with the UN Secretariat, told Ambassador Yost on 23 October that a showdown on Article 19, if it takes place, "would cause very serious damage to the UN and to US-Soviet relations." He warned that a defeat for the Soviets would cause them to "cease participation" in UN activities and that he would be "the only Soviet left at the UN." Ambassador Yost said he got the impression that Suslov was not forecasting a formal Soviet withdrawal from the UN but rather an across-the-board boycott of its activities.]

[Suslov called for high-level US-Soviet private talks on the questions of Soviet arrears and Article 19. He stated that "several months" would be required to negotiate a settlement. He also stated that Moscow's prestige is so fully committed on these questions as to rule out some kind of token payment. According to Yost, Suslov seemed to imply that discussions between the US and Soviet governments, downplaying their incompatible legal positions and concentrating on a political solution, "afford some faint hope of exit from the impasse."]

[Yost believes that Suslov intended to convey that the two governments are not fully aware how serious the situation could become, and that a way out before 1 December--when the assembly will probably convene--is unlikely, but is not to be entirely excluded.]

[Suslov's remarks suggest that Moscow may be somewhat less confident than heretofore that the US would be defeated if the Article 19 issue is brought to a head.]

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Congo: Radical African members of the Organization of African Unity's commission on the Congo may soon resume their attack on Tshombé and the support given him by the US.

The commission apparently is scheduled to meet again next week in Nairobi. After the meeting, the commission's chairman, Kenyan Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta, plans to send emissaries first to Leopoldville and then to Stanleyville, according to Kenyan Minister of State Murumbi.

Murumbi has told the US ambassador in Nairobi that when the emissaries reach Leopoldville they will try to see President Kasavubu alone to discuss the "Tshombé problem." Several personalities associated with the commission, including Murumbi, have been in close contact with the rebels in the last few weeks.

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Belgium-Congo: Belgium is moving ahead with its plans to give administrative and military aid to the Congo.

Tshombé has given general approval to Belgian plans and has allocated a house to Robert Rothschild, the Belgian official who is setting up the new apparatus. The first personnel being assigned to local administration have already been sent to the field.

Some progress has also been made in setting up Belgian military training in the Congo for the longer term. A training center at the former colonial military base of Kitona is being built for the purpose of creating a new Congolese army. In the center, Belgian officers apparently will be integrated with the Congolese officers. Only a few of the 450-500 Belgians--including about 120 mercenaries--now giving military assistance to the Congolese Government are presently at Kitona.

In addition, Congolese-Belgian financial questions, which have been in dispute since the Congo became independent, may be closer to solution. The debate has centered around the Congo Government's willingness to take on the liabilities as well as the assets of the colonial Congo.

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West Germany - Israel: West Germany has publicly confirmed that it has a military aid agreement with Israel and is also cooperating with Israel in peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In making these revelations on 26 October, the Bonn press chief declined to discuss details of the military program, but the German press reports that Bonn has supplied around \$50 million worth of military equipment, has trained Israeli military personnel, and has aided in the establishment of Israeli arms factories.

The Scientific Research Ministry in Bonn has told US representatives that it is spending \$1.6 million for 1963-64 on atomic cooperation with Israel. Nuclear research guided by a joint German Israeli committee is being done at the Weizmann Institute, where two top German nuclear physicists are on "temporary duty."

The ministry admits that the atomic cooperation has now been revealed to counteract to some degree the Israeli campaign against German scientists in the UAR.

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France--MLF: [Paris' increasingly direct opposition to the multilateral nuclear force (MLF) is emerging as a central issue in Franco-German and Franco-American relations.]

[The French originally thought there was little or no chance of the MLF coming into being, according to the US Embassy in Paris, and apparently recognized only a few weeks ago that it could be implemented. As Paris' thinking has crystallized, its chief objection appears to be that the MLF would ensure US domination in European nuclear and defense matters and foreclose the possibility of a Gaullist-style European confederation centered around a common Franco-German defense policy.]

[Paris' growing anxiety also stems from its view that there is no prospect of an eventual US withdrawal from the MLF or a surrendering of US veto rights in the event a European political authority is established.]

[Paris is likely to undertake a vigorous campaign against implementation of the MLF in any form. If it should fail to forestall or seriously slow down the MLF, it could take countervailing action, possibly even including a withdrawal of French forces presently assigned to NATO or a boycott of NATO meetings.]

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*Sudan: The coalition government announced today in Khartoum is likely to be short-lived.

Final formation of the new government was delayed by protracted dissension among civilian and military negotiators. Their compromise product retains former military chief Ibrahim Abboud as chief of state. The government will probably be dominated, however, by civilian leaders whose pressure forced Abboud to dissolve his army junta earlier this week.

Civilian leaders were apparently at odds over division of power among their own highly disparate elements. [An effort by Communist members of the civilian National Front to play a leading role was reportedly a particularly divisive factor.]

Key army leaders ousted during the general turmoil retain significant personal followings, and will probably attempt to reassert their power. Their present strengths and loyalties are obscure, but further unrest is virtually certain.

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***Rhodesia-UK:** The immediate threat of a confrontation between the British Labor Government and Salisbury over a Rhodesian unilateral declaration of independence has receded, although the basic disagreement remains unsolved.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith indicated in statements yesterday that the 27 October British ultimatum had "upset everything" and he now saw no hope of independence by the first of the year. Smith told Parliament earlier in the day that while he intended to proceed with the 5 November referendum on independence, he would not consider a favorable vote as a mandate for a unilateral declaration of independence. The backdown by Prime Minister Smith followed a British warning that such a unilateral declaration would be treason and would result in British sanctions against Rhodesia.

Smith has reiterated his intention of accepting the British Prime Minister's invitation to London for consultations, but he is still deferring this meeting until after the 5 November referendum. There appears to be little likelihood of a negotiated settlement of the constitutional issues separating Britain and Rhodesia. Smith probably hopes, however, that exhausting the possibilities of negotiations will enable him to regain the support of Rhodesian moderates who have until now gone along with his independence program.

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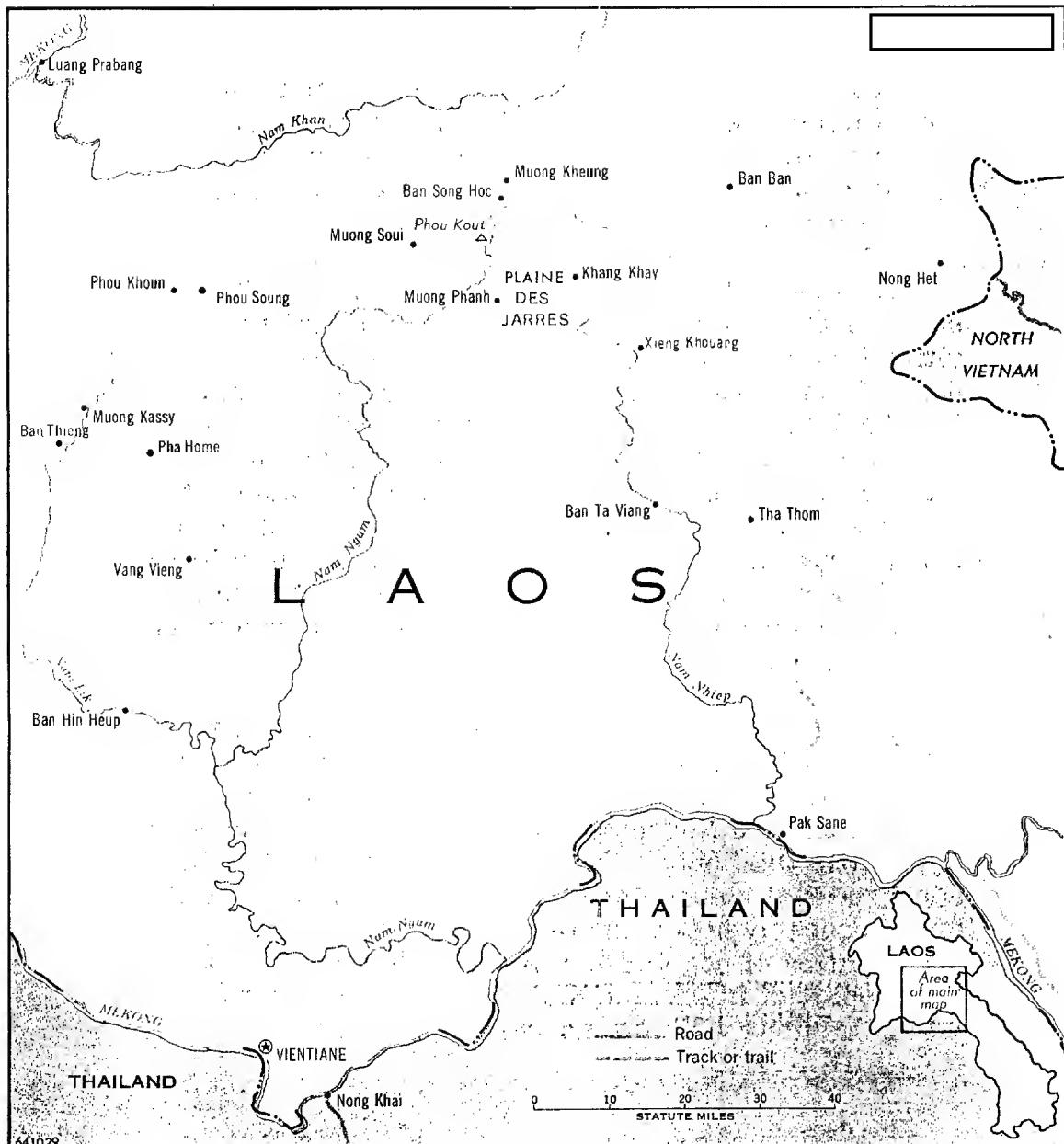
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Communist China: [An indication that provincial officials may soon be removed from key positions was contained in an unpublicized speech given by Tao Chu, party boss in southern China, on 17 September. Tao warned that high officials who disregarded the dangers of "revisionism" might be replaced. This warning, which probably reflects national policy, suggests that the regime is sharpening its drive to weed out or reform party members deemed insufficiently dedicated to the dogmatic Chinese party line.]

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*Cambodia: Prince Sihanouk continues to take a tough stand on the border issue with South Vietnam. In a speech on 28 October, Sihanouk boasted that Cambodia had bombed a South Vietnamese outpost on 26 October in "retaliation" but that the US would do nothing for fear of Chinese intervention. Sihanouk repeated earlier threats that Cambodia would break relations with the US and would recognize Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, but this time did not specifically tie these steps to a new "aggression."

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Laos: The Communists are continuing to build up their military capability in the Plaine des Jarres. During the past week, over 200 trucks moved west along Route 7 toward the Plaine, with one convoy containing 90 trucks. Although there has been no firm indication of an imminent enemy attack,

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the Pathet Lao, supported by the North Vietnamese, are reinforcing their front-line positions on the fringes of the Plaine as well as buttressing strong-points in the hills near Xieng Khouang town to the southeast.

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Pakistan: Nationwide elections begin tomorrow for 80,000 members of Pakistan's local government councils which next March will form an electoral college to choose a president. President Ayub has been campaigning hard against his opponent, Miss Fatima Jinnah, who is the 72-year-old sister of the late founder of the nation and has an almost mystical appeal for the voters. Opposition parties, newly united behind Miss Jinnah, may make heavy inroads, but regime pressures will probably assure that Ayub will have the support of a majority of the council members when the presidential election is held.

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Eastern Europe: East European agricultural production for 1964 was below planned goals and showed no significant improvement over 1963, according to preliminary estimates. Total grain output did not exceed last year's 43 million tons and East European bloc countries have contracted to buy about four million tons of grain from the free world in 1964-65. Unless the USSR increases its grain exports to these countries, their purchases in the free world could rise to 5.2 million tons, the same as last year.

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